tery, a body of Ottoman troops around the Servian fron-tier near Uschitza, coming from Bosnia. A conflict casued, with loss of life on both sides. It is not improbable that Russia may induce Servia in consequence to arm against Turkey. Placed between the two, poor Servia is badly of —an independent State under the joint protectorate of two other States at war with each other.

From Constantinople our latest advices are to the 17th.

The most important feature is the actual entrance of an English equadron into the Black Sea. This is authentic. I have it from two different and both authentic sources.

ntelligence having reached Lord Stratford de Redeliffs at Constantinople, on the 15th, that the Russians were manouvring to add to the natural difficulties which exist to the passage of vessels of burthen over the bar at Sullnah, to the detriment and prejudice of a fleet of wheat laden vessels coming down the Danube, most of them longlish, and bound to ports of the United Kingdom, his excellency represented the matter to Vice Admirel Daniae, commanding the British fise; in the Bosphorus, who forthwith despatched the Retribution, Samson, and Tiger steam frigates, and the Niger steam corvette, into the Black Sea, one or more of which vessels will proceed to the mouth of the Danube to see that British interests are not wantonly trifled with; whilst the others will ise along the European and Asiatic coasts, visiting the neveral ports, where many British subjects are establish-

ties are pursued.

Now, Russia declared that she would regard the entrance of an English wastel of war into the Black See as a declaration of war. Nous veryous. Various naval skir-mislies have taken place there. A Russian man-of war has been captured by the Turks; and to day we learn by telegraph that the Russian steam frigate Wladimir has captured an Egyptian team frigate of ten guns, after a stout resistance, and taken her as a prize to Sebastopol, with another Turkish vessel, laded with pepper.

General Baraguay e Hullers, the new French ambasa-dor to the Porte, who replaces M de la Cour, had arrived there with his military staff. In his interview with the ni an he declared that France was anxions for peace if t could be honorably obtained, but was resolved to support him in the maintenance of the integrity of the Purkish empire. He has requested General Magnaz to act as his aid de-camp. A Polish and Hungurian legion is forming. Brank, e Austrian envoy, has protested against Klapka receiving a command. What can Austria do in this respect Nothing. The telegraphic despatch amounting the recall of Bruck and Col. Wildenbruck, the Austrian and Prussian envoys, has not been confirmed.

We have received advices from the seat of war, dated to the 26th of November, which convey the intelligence that since the 15th of that month it had rained along almost the whole extent of the Lower Danubs, so that military operations on any extended scale are at present mpossible. The care of the commanders was, there-

One to get their men under sover.

Oner Pacha after leaving garrisons in the different fortresses on the right bank of the river, has marched the bulk of his troops back to the quarters they occu-pled before the passage of the Danube was effected, beween Widin and Kalefat.

Gortschakelf has smitated his example.

one movements were however, reported. On the 25th of November the Turks advanced from Kalefat twelve English miles towards Krajova, and formed an entreached samp for 8,000 men. Large bodies of Turks at the same time passed up, and others down the Danube.
On the 26th of Navember the Turks constructed a

bridge between Rustuck and the Island of Moknan. This island remains in the possession of the Turks, not-withstanding the statement that they had been dislodged by the Russian artillery under General Formosoff. They had also resisted all the attempts of the Russians to drive them from their position below Hirsova, at the confluence of the Talonitza and the Dasube.

Advices from Galatz state that the fourth and fifth Rusrian reserve corps are in movement. They have left Bess-arabia, and are about to enter Wallachia. The whole of the army now in Poland is to be sent to the Principalities; and drafts from the Russian garrisons, together with a portion of the Imperial Guard, will garrison Peland.

portion of the Imperial Guard, will garrison Peland.

The following is given as authentic:—

On the night of the first November the Turks forced the Russians to quit the island opposite Gurgovo. Two attempts were made by the Russians to retake the island, but they ware repulsed. In the second attack the Russians showed signs of cowardice, and had to be forced into the Turkish Rrc. Between seven and eight o'clock in the morning of the bit 24th the Russians rtook the island. During the night of the 25th the Turks made a night attack, but were unsuccessful. The passage of the river by the Russians at this point is out of the question. The poutbous—aut known whother Russian rurkish—have been all suct to Hirsova, to comment the numerous islands with the right bank of the civer.

new conference, to be held at Vienna, Paris, or Loudon. tive. It was further said that a new Russian note been addressed by Count Nesselrode to the diplomatia agents of Russia in France and England. This note de-dues the cases which would produce an interruption of international relations, or a complete rupture between Russia and England and France. A new manifeste from

the Car is also spoken of

The Sultan will take personal command of the army
earlier than was contemplated. From Adrianople he will
proceed to Schumle, Widdin and Rustuck.
Several papers and letters speak of a protest that has
been made by the agents and countly of the different
than the state of the sevent o

been make by the agents and colonials of the different powers, at Galatz, against the decrees of Ges. Urusoff, who has acted as Governor of Moldavia since the depar-turs of Prince Ghiks. We are not told what the objec-tionable decree refers to, but the protest states that it is contrary to international law, and is an interference with the commercial freedom of nextral States. Prebably it la the order to remove the supplies of corn to a distance of three miles inland.

The Ulemas have offered to fornish gold and silver from the treasuries of the church, to sid is carrying on the war, but the Sultan has declined, as he does not wish to give hostilities the coloring of a religious war. So it is reported from Cinstantineple, but it is well known that the church has already supplied a large amount from its coders.

the church has already supplied a large amount from the cofers.

On the 24th ult. Schamyl and Ismael Pacha were to make a simultaneous attack on the Russian lines. The result has not reached us.

Omer Pacha had intercepted and sent to Constantinople a letter from Prince Menschikoff to General Gortschazoff, advising him to keep as quiet as possible in the Principalities. Whether this letter is genuine or not, remains to be seen.

A subscription opened at Smyrna to purchase horses for the Tarkish army, amounted in a few days to 263,000 clastres.

A subscription opener at Smyras to pursuase norses for the Tarkish army, amounted in a few days to 250, 900 plastres.

The name of the Russian steam frigate, sunk by the Torkish forts of Batoum, was the Fondroyant; the same which brought Prince Menschikoff to Constantinepie, and remained there at his disposal during his stay.

Fifty pieces of artillery had been sent to Adrianople. An Armenian architect had gone to put the palace at that city in repair, for the reception of the Saltam.

It is not true that the Russians have selzed the stores of grain in the Danubian Provinces. They have ordered all supplies to be removed three miles inland, but as the hisrost in Wallachia was ununually productive, and as the means of transport are deficient; immedies stores are awaiting the fortune of war. In Brailow and vicinity alone are 800,000 quarters.

Russia is said to have required from England that Admiral Slade and Captain Borlass, (both of whom hold commissions in the English mavy,) be recalled from their commands in the Tarkish fleet. It is to be hoped the demand will be promptly refused.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF OMER PACHA. The following is the despatch received by the Seraskler from the Marshal commanding the army of the Danube, narrating the events of the 2c, 3d, and 4th instant, at

marrating the events of the 2d, 3d, and 4th instant, at Oltonitas :—
The posacsion of the island situate in front of Turtukai having been considered indispensable, I had effected the passage of troops, and is the space of the right of the is unamaged to raise tolerably strong fortifications. On the following day, the 2d, two battailens of infantry, three pieces of cannon, and a hundred of the meuatad police, were conveyed in large beats to the locality, with ammunition, provisions, and great coats.

They had accreatly landed, when from the batteries of Turtukais we opened a me as the lazarette, situate on the

leving day, the 2d, swe battalions of infantry, three pisces of cannon, and a hundre to the mounted police, were conveyed in large beats to the locality, with ammunition, provisions, and great coats.

They had accreed landed when from the batteries of Turtukai we opened a mean the langette Russians quitted this position, and the imperial troops took possession of the beitides, which is of sells construction, with vanited chambers. Without loss of these, four hundred workmen, ender the direction of staff officers, commanded rasing fortifications, and for which purpose two thousand gabious had been mirradly prepared. On the bluggin, other troops were sent as facility the tele de post.

Assoon as the imperial troops had landed on the left bank of the river, the Russians, quartered in a large village at an hear? distance, turned round, and staff in the river, the Russians, quartered in a large village at an hear? distance, turned round, and the commanded of the river, the Russians, output of Cossack cavalry, shop killed five, and rejoined our lines with a loss of three mea. We found at Plumias, on the left bank, a great quantity of beats, which were sent to Tursakai.

The number of boats at four disposal having fastituted the precision of the bridge, we were canaded without delay be precisive from Scale and the risposal having fastituted the precision of the bridge, we were called without delay be precisive from Scale and the risposal having fastituted the resonance of the write constructed and the risposal having fastituted the processing entered the village of Gisenters. Our twops, with eight cannons, as regiment of excellents. Our twops, which depied forms. This same night I caused to be constituted a wridge as the confine of the Argish and Danube, and Sankes it with redomber.

Yesterday, November 6, at 6 A. M., we began to precise the movement of the Russian forces. As soon as their march were the movement of the Russian forces are the order of twoire battalies, desired a wridge and having in the read red and c

hack after having suffered averely, and half its numbers here de combat. The battery of the island, also mounted with powerful guns, mentil 10p, and commanded by Khalid Pacha, did admirable execution on the enemy's right wing. The Russians advanced wish coolness and resolution almost to the brink of the twench, and on this account short less was considerable, amounting to 1, 00 men killed, and double the

number wounded.

The engagement lasted four hours, from noon till 6 P. M. and during this interval the wagons never coased to carry off their dead, and twenty were observed heavy laden, even after the confict. With a view of facilitating it is duty, as long as it lasted, we abstained from molecting the camy and from firing a single shot, but found, nevertheless, 500 bodies on the field. A private carriage, moreover, was remarked, and from the paint taken in the search, we conjucture it must have been destined to receive the body of a general of

facer. At 5 P M., a total confusion ensued in the Russian ranks; their lines were completely broken and their retreat procipitate. An bour later some few railied in the neighboring rilange, but the remainder field in diorrier. Some of our men pushed forware in pursuit of them beyond the lines, has ware summoned back by trumpes to their own quarters.

Our loss amounted to 105 men. We found on the field of battle 500 muskets, sacs, cartridge boxes, equipments, for OMER.

OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

[From the London Times, then 1.1]
The commencement of naval heralities on the Black Sea, between squarrons of the Turkish and Russian fleets, will be an event of considerable interest and morely, of the earsal strength of both countries much be regarded at untried in the present form, and there is hardly any season the slobe which has witnessed so few naval contests at the Batish. Scarcely eightly years hardly any season the slobe which has witnessed so few avail contests at the Batish of few length and the Batish Sea to the marchant dags of fewige nation, and the Genome in the street of the few mentions and when the last war between the two empires took place, and the distance of Navaino had recently deprived the Turks of all means of maritime warfare. The paragae of the Bloquore has been still be the street of the Batish of the street of the Populors has been still be treatly against the naval flags of the other European 20 powers; and we believe that, with the exception of a short cruise of the Blend frigate under Capt Lvons, about the year 1829, not English sith has entered the European and the Batish of the status of the street of the Blend Prizate under Capt Lvons, about the year 1829, not English sith has entered the European of the Blend Brigate under Capt Lvons, about the year 1829, not English sith has entered the European of Tagastal the mush the Captal Status of the straight of the straigh

inferior force to the weight of metal which might be brought agriest it, while the place is ill fortified in the rear. The fort of Orashof, the arsenal of Nicolaies, and the builting yards of Cherson are said to be very im perfectly protected, the Russians having apparently contented themselves with defences sufficient to ward of the Turks. The whele Crimea is peculiarly open to attack by sea, and forces despatched for the defence of that peninsula must cross the enormous steppes which divide it from Russia Proper. The towns on the sea of Aroff are defended only by the difficulty of navigating that shallow inlet. Circassia, and Georgia, and all the country from the Tereth to the Araxes are held chiefly by small force along the coast, and by supplies and reinforcements sent by sea. An enemy disposing of a competent maritime force, especially of steamers, and having his base of operations on the Bosphorus, would be able, in a space of time varying from three to eight days, to attack any point on about 2,600 miles of coast, and the fasilitates for carrying on such operations are in the proportion of the diameter to the circumference of the Black Sea. The Russians, on the contrary, if they had this circumference to defend, and had lost the command of the sea, would find themselves absolutely precluded by distance, by the absence of roads, and by the wild nature of the country, from effecting any concentration of force. The policy of the Emperor Nicholas has not only roused the Turks to collect a considerable naval atmament, capable, perhaps, of meeting the Russian fleet without disadvantage, but it has brought into the Bosphorus, for the first time in history, the most powerful squadrors which England and France have for many years, we might, indeed, say ever, seat to sea. Fe has contributed to piace this force within reach of everything that is most vulserable in his dominions, and he has directed the attention of Europe to points which place our relations to the Russian parts of the Frincipalities. That is the pr

Ing in the Black Sea.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Hostilities have commenced at sea. An Egyptian steamship is announced to have captured the Russian steam-frigate Wiscimir, and the Russian ship of war Bessarabia has taken a Turkish steamer.

The Wanderer, of Vienna, mentions that an engagement had taken place between a Turkish steamer and a Russian frigate, near Rule, on the coast of Anatolia, and that "the advantage remained with the Turkish scatner." Ferhaps bits refers to the same occurrence.

An anonymous telegraphic despatch states that the Russian steamer Wladimir (probably a mispriot for Bessarabia.) had returned to Sebastopol with a Turkish passengers at an er and an Egyptian steamer as prizes—the latter having offered a desperse resistance. These accounts are contralictory; but, at all events, naval hostilities have begue.

THE THEATRE OF WAR IN ASIA.

THE THEATRE OF WAR IN ASIA.

[From the London News, Dec 1]

The mission of the two Turkish armies in Asia is to break the circle of Iron in which General Woromon's has for years been endeavoring to confine the Caucasian in surrection. Abi Pacha, learing Erzeroum, is to penetrate into the valley of the Rioni, and to march straight before him on Coutais, and from thence on fills. Selim Pacha is charged to operate on the coast of the Black Sea, and to restore to Schamp! his liberty of action and of obtaining store. In Asia, the frontier territories of Reasiand current of the territories of Reasiand current of the control of the coast of the Rioning in the companion of the coast of the Rioning in the coast of the Rioning in the coast of the

the Cancessus with the table had of Costeal Armsonia, and dividing the waters that run toward the Black See from those which the Armson seeds to the Caspian See, or the Englay seed and the seed of the Caspian See, or the Englay seed and the Seed of the two distinct district where the war is to be waged. This range of abrupt and generally harron rocks, is traversed by very few roads—the two principal of which are those from Treblacede and Batun to Eractum. Thus, for all military purposes, the hills in questica may be considered as nearly impassable, forcing both parties to have distinct corps on either side, operating more or less independently of each other.

The country on the shore of this Black Sea is intersected by a number of rivers and moutain to restate, which for a number of rivers and moutain to restate, which for a same and that a particular positions for defense, Both he Sussain this generally broken country, (the valley of the river Rioni is the only one which forms anything like a pistuje against a upprior army, (as very few positions are liable to be turned on the land side, on account of the moutains), were it not for the co-operation of the respective facets. By advancing, and, in case of need, landing troops upon the lank of the ensury, while the army engages him in front, a fleet might turn all these strong positions which, on militar side of the frontiar country in the interior, on the inland side of the mountains, of the province of Georgia on the other side of the frontier. This country, toe, is extremely mountainous, and generally impassable to armise. Eracroum on the part of the Turk, fulls on the part of the Russian, may be said to be the two foundations the whole neighboring for the part of the Turk, fulls on the part of the Russian, may be said to be the two foundations of the value of the frontier of which the possession of the value of the frontier. This country, toe, is extremely mountainous, and generally impassable to armise. Eracroum will be the lines of operation for the head of

remble in her hands, and than slip from them altogether.

BUCCESSES OF THE TURKS IN ASIA.

The Turks have gained further successes in Asia. They have not only defeated successfully the fortSt. Nicholas, but have captured the fortresses of Usurghetti and Soukumkaleh. The Georgians favor the Turks. Two new regiments of marine artillery are forming, to be employed on the coast, between Sinope and Trebiscade. Soakumhaleh is a large fortress of the first class, considerably to the north and west of Redout Kaleh, and its capture shows that the Turksh forces are making decided progress in the exact direction which renders the Russian frontier in the Caunsus less secure than ever. We await with anxiety the details which the mail will being of the taking of this important atronghold.

Austrian fugitives will not be sermitted to serve in Europe, but an office has been formed at Scutari to early the same of those who wish to serve in Asia. A corps of Christian cavalry is being formed, to be un'er the command of Zaika, whose disminsal Russia formerly demanded.

1etters from Trebizonde of the 6th November cendirm the previous accounts of the Turksian. These accounts state that the Russians had 15,000 men in the action, and the Circussians 20,000—a manifest exaggeration. The son of Prince Gouriel, who has fallen into the hands of the Turks, is called the Prince of Malachia.

IMPORTANT POSITION OF SERVIA.

IMPORTANT POSITION OF SERVIA.

state the Research had \$1,000 men in the extition, and of rice Tours, it cannot be be considered the Times of Mahachia.

HPORTANT POSITION OF SERVIA.

Asconding the third of the polither of the Service of the Tours, it captured the third of the polithers, its of makes Course items of the Tourse of the Tourse of the third of the third of the polithers of the third of

tual invasion, to turn this important prevince against her adversary. The blow recently given to her influence in Servia by the expulsion of M de Moukhine will naturally direct her efforts more strongly than ever to this point. Supposing the Russians to restai possession of Little Wallachia during the winter, it is in their power to effect the passage of the Damube unopposed, at least by the Turks, at any point between Orsova and Radujewata; and there is reason to believe that this is one of the contingencies which the Turkish government and military staff have all along apprehended. Omer Pacha is placed in this difficulty: if he occupies the Servian shore of the Danube he will probably cause a rising of the whole Servian people; if he does not occupy that there, the Russians may cross the river and turn his extreme left. His only security against this danger is the neutrality of the Prince of Servia, and his ability to maintain it. Kara Georgiewitsch has addressed to the Porte a letter of the 6th of November, in which he declares that Servia can take no part in a struggle between the two powers shich protect the Principality, as if its relations to Russia; and he adds, that on this principle of neutrality and impartiality, the Servian government can allow no body of troops to cross its frontiers. Probably this is the sincere desire of the Prince, who is not only in considerable danger from the resentment of the two belligerents, but may be exposed to the attack of a part of his own subjects, and to the loss of his country's independence. The influence of the Hnglish and Franch Coasuls at Belgrade has been energetically and whisty exerted to induce the Servian government to assume this neutral position, and to resist the pressure applied by Russia and her adherents. But we can feel no conduces the highest provide the country to the larger with the Servian government to the mack, he will probably reflect that an Austrian army of observation, under General Schlick, is about to be formed in close proximity to the

IMPORTANT FROM SWEDEN.

The following telegraphic intelligence as to the speech of the King of Sweden is important, as showing that the concentration of troops in Rossian Flutand, and the naval squadron attained at Helsingfors, have excited the anxiety and apprehension of the Swede:

The King opened the Diet to day in person. His Majesty's speech contained the following passare:—agreeably to the demands of my royal cuty and shee present political position of Europe, I will cause to be laid before you a statement of a complete system of ceience. Such a system is imporatively called for in order to place the country in a position to preserve its independence.

AUSTRIA.

A MEW CONFERENCE PROPOSED—ACTION OF AUSTRIA THEREUPON.

An important statement comes in private letters from Vienna.

It is stated that Austria, becoming each day more embarrassed by the position in which her relations with Russia have placed her, has demanded, with an earnestness that proves her sincerity, the opesing of a conference either at Paris or London, in order to regulate finally the affairs of the East. Should the project be acceptable to the four Powers, Russia and Turkey will be invited each to send a representative to lay before the conference their respective grievances.

According to the best informed sources, Austria's line of ceas' not will be something like this:—If this last effort in favor of a settlement does not succeed, Austria will consider herself freed from her engagements to Russia, and will remain neutral, even if that neutrality shall favor the Porte; and if the conference Austria propose shall succeed in obtaining concessions from Turkey to Russia, Austria expects that Russia will accept it as payment in full for her aid in the Hungarian war.

This statement is the more probably correct that we have rumons confirmatory of it from London and Paris, with the additional report that the conference was actually decided upon by Great Eritain and France.

Austria in the mean time continues active is concentrating an army on the Transylvanian frontier. It was placed under the command of General Schlick, whose headquarters are at Klausenburg.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN. THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

The Liverpool Times of December 2 publishes the following letter from its correspondent at Warsaw:—Private letters which have arrived state that the Russians are making preparations on the most extensive scale for the spring campaign. Marshal Paskewitsch has announced that he means then to take the commant of the samy in the Molco-Wallachian provinces; but be one doing so he hopes that it will be composed of at least 200,000 men. ready to take the field, and of a vector of 100,000 men. He is getting up his staff on a corresponding scale. He has already selected the officers who are to serve as his aides-de-camp, and has appointed General Abramovitech, formely commander in chief of the gendarmerie in Poland, as the commandant of his headquarters. This appointment is considered an undoubted indication of the commence ment of an important campaign.

The tenders for the supply of the French ships have

been withdrawn.

Report says that the Servians have forcibly prevented the Bounians from passing through Servia on their way to Omer Pacha's army.

About seven thousand Bosnian and Albanian Catholics have formed a free corps, and are about to join the Ottoman army. Another corps of Christians, Cossacks, is forming at Constantinopie, from the descendants of the Greek refugees in the days of the Carina Catherine.

Vienna, Thursday noon, Dec. 1, 1853.

man army. Another corps of Christians, Cossacks, is forming at Constantinopie, from the descendants of the Greek refugees in the days of the Carina Catherine. Wissian, Thursday noon, Dec. 1, 1863.

Advices from Bucharest of the 23th November state that on the 26th the Turks threw a bridge across from the right bank of the Danube to the Island of Mokanon.

A telegraphic despatch from Kalisch states that the Russian troops in Poland received marching orders on the 24th. General Adisraburg had established marching commissaries at Kalisch. Regiments from the north replace the troops leaving Poland.

VISNA, Thursday evening, Dec. 1, 1853.

Advices from Bucharest of the 26th state that the Russian was steamer Wisdimir. on a cruise in the Black Ses, had returned to Sabastopol with two prizes—a Turkish passenger steamer, with a cargo of pepper, and the Reyptian ten gun steamer Pervay. Bahri. The latter offered a desparate resistance. The Russians had two killed and two wounded. This is authentic.

From Censtantinople we learn that the Russian steam frigate Wisdimir has been taken by an Egyptian war atsamer. It will be a supplied to the Principalities. Invalida out of Russian fortreases and part of the Imperial Guard will garrison Poland.

Servis has demanded of the Porte the return of the Russian Consul General, and that his conjunture shall be granted to him.

The Besearabla has taken a Turkish steamer.

It is positively a served that Count Buol Schauenstein will retain office as Mirisler for Foreign Alfairs. The erconsul of Russia at Beigrade, has arrived at Vienna.

The Turks are still in Kaisfat; they have evacuated the island of Mokam opposite Rustuck.

Baron Budberg, the recently appointed commander in chief, is still in St. Petersburg.

Paris, Dec. 1—6 P. M.

At the Bourse the settlement of accounts has been satisfactory, and consequently the funds rose. The three percents closed at 74f 50c for the end of the month, and the four sud a half per cents, at 100f. 25c.

The latest accounts from the Danube announce th

BY TRIEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL. FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS REJECTED BY RUSSIA. ETC.

IONDON, Saturday mercing, Dec. 3, 1853.
VIENNA, Nov. 25 —The Austrian cabinet lends its most strenuous support to the Servian declaration. The Porte dees not sauction that neutrality, and has informed the Servian government that, if necessary, the Sultan would make use of his power at Suzerain, and march his troops through Servia.

The Turkish government has is ned a strict prohibition

against the granting of letters of marque.

Bucharest letters state that the Russian army was ex-

pected to be soon in a condition to take the offensive.

With respect to the contradictory accounts of the result of an engagement between a Russian and Egyptian steam frigate, the version that the latter was captured appears to be correct.

A British steamer has arrived at Varna to take off the

British Consul to Constantinople.

The Sultan will arrive at Adrianople towards the end

of February.

The London weekly paper, The Press, contains the following:—"We have authority to state that the Court of St. Peteraburg has addressed a brief and conclusive note to the governments of England and France, announcing that no further negotiation with respect to the affairs of the East will be listened to—that the part of Russia is definitively taken, and that that part is 'La Guerre!' "

dennitively takes, and that that part is 'La Guerre'''

The Times has a leading article on the subject of the reported advance of the Turks from Kalefat towards Krajeva, and remarks that this advance, coupled with the activity of the Turks along the whole line of the Danube, renders it evident that we are only yet at the beginning of the Wallachian campaign. of the Wallachian campaign.

The Annexation of the Santwick Islands. The Amexation of the Sandwich Islands.

[From the Landon Chronicle, Nov. 30.]

The King of Owhyhee and its dependencies—a potentate lorg celebrated in a popular British melody—has in these latter times been converted to Christianity; but, spiritual advantages apart, we imagine that he would be a happier man if his cominions still retained the title of the 'Cannible Islands,' and if his name still began with Hokey-Pokey. Kamehameha XII.—we cannot be quite sure of his appalation, for the dynasty is not mentioned in the Aimanac de Gotha—has not simply been deprived of a variety of barbarian indulgences, but has had inflicted on him that last blessing of civilizatios—a written constitution. American ministers of religion are the ministers of his Majesty—his parliament consists of American missionaries and their converts. The former are responsible to the latter for the royal conduct; but since, at the head of the acts deemed consurable by the Legislature, figures the attempt to walk out on Sunday, it is a reasonable conjecture that the constitutionax strait waistocat fits protty tightly. Kamehameha, accordingly, has got tired of his digesty; but instead of accordingly, has got tired of his digesty; but instead of accordingly, has got tired of his digesty; but instead of accordingly, has got tired of his digesty; but instead of accordingly, has got tired of his digesty; but instead of accordingly, has got tired of his digesty; but instead of accordingly has got tired of his digesty; but instead of accordingly, has got tired of his digesty; but instead of accordingly, has got tired of his digesty; but instead of accordingly has got tired of his digesty; but instead of accordingly has got timed to his has formed to be a supplied to the distance for what is called an honorable independence. An ignorant observer would prenounce his Majesty's expedient more novel than effectual; but Kamehameha knew the American govern-Prussia.

ment. Some sgents of American trading houses, residing in Owhyhee, at ence snapped at the proposal; and an annexationate party was immediately formed, to the immense digust of Dr. Julid, the leading missionary and Minister of Flanane, who has not the least fanny for abdicating the position of permanent Frenier, and stumping it round the Sandwich Islands as a candidate for high office. It is true that there are some alight difficulties in the constitution, for instance, and a bagatelle of a treaty; and on these considerations, the Consule of England and France have pretent against the transaction. The poor old savage hands the protent to the American Consul General, Mr. Serwance, and that functionary restores a state of the consule of England and France have protent to the American Consul General, Mr. Serwance, and that functionary recodents, relarges on general principles of morality, and affirms the advantages of universal annexation. The news reaches home; the American newspapers, to use their own excerable phrase-ology, eudores Mr. Sewance's positions; the organs of the government hint approval; and thus, in less than a fortight, the project of annexing the Sandwich Lishuds is embalmed in a leading canon of American foreign policy. What does all this mean? Can it be that the gentle zero of the Lone Star have grown logical, and are attact principle of place or record a public admission that, if such and such a degree of proximity in the Atlantic waters gives rights to the United States over a neighboring island, the same distance has the same effect in the Fracic? Or is it that the respectable population of California, shut off from Cuba by the breadth of a continuent, and the continuent of the continuent of

of the Chief Magietrate of one of the most powerful as-tions upon earth should be received, from one end of civilization to the other, with a general guffan.

England.

England.

CONSECRATION OF RISHOPS—MERTING OF THE PROOur Sies are quite harren of news. We have no movement in home politics and no indication of the government's intentions in Eastern enfairs.

Rev. Dr. Colerso, was consecrated Blahop of Natal, and
Rev. Dr. Armstrong as Bishop of Graham's Town, Cage of
Good Hope, on the 30th uit.

The Protestant Alliance held a meeting at London on
the 19th uit, to m-morialise the government against the
aspect of Popery towards British Protestants abroad.
The Earl of Shaftasbury was in the chair Lord Shaftasbury also presided, on the 28th, at a meeting of the London Missionary Society, to send additional missionaries
to China.

The manufacturers at Preston have held a meeting and
decided that the prospects of trade will not permit them
to recede from their previous terms, but is the meantime
work.

On the 20th uit, the anniversary meeting of the Pelish

will accept proposals from their operatives to resume work.

On the 20th uit, the anniversary meeting of the Pellah revolution of 1830 was held at the Hanover Square Rooms, London. Mr. Worcell, a Pole, presided. The meeting was summoned by the Polish Central Democratic Committee, and the assistance of English, French, Italian, German, Hungarian, Russian and other democratis, was invited. The meeting was largely attended. The address by the committee was read in English by the secretary, Mr. Linton, and also in Polish and French. Mr. A. Hersen Mr. Linton, Mr. Ruge, Dr. Darose, Dr. Roney, J. Watson, E. Staniewica, and Ledru Rollin addressed the meeting, and a letter of apology for non-attendance on account of illness was read from Mazzini. The proceedings were very harmonious.

During the next four months Russia has to remit to England, for dividends, &c., from £200,000 to £400,000, or nearly one half of the amount that Nicholas has so summarily withcraws.

France.

Reports of Accident to the Emperor—Mission to

REPORTS OF ACCIDENT TO THE EMPEROR—MISSION TO ITALY—MORE BOUREON CONFISCATIONS—JUSTICE TO THE MEMORY OF NEY—POLISH ANNIVERSARY.
Several alarming rumors were circulated in Paris during a few days, to the effect that the Emperor had met with an accident at Fontainebleau. Some said that as attempt had been made to assessminate him; but the whole story was groundless. On the afternoon of Wednesday, 26th ult, the court returned to Paris, the Emperor in his usual health.

The Secretary-General of the department of Foreign Affairs is about to set out on a mission to Italy. He intends visiting Tuscany, Piedmont, Rome, and Naples.

There was a report that the Count de Chambard's property in France will be sequestrated for the use of the State, as the Orleans has promulgated through the Frendfort Gazette that she did not assent to, and does not recognise the late "fusion" between the branches of the Frendfort Gazette that she did not assent to, and does not recognise the late "fusion" between the branches of the Frendfort Gazette that she did not assent to, and does not recognise the late "fusion" between the branches of the Frendfort Gazette that she did not assent to, and does not recognise the late "fusion" between the branches of the Frendfort Gazette that she did not assent to, and does not recognise the late "fusion" between the branches of the Frendfort Gazette that the invibilate.

Cholera is making some progress in Paris. Fifteen cannot be recognised to the France at Constantinople, was at Trieste 30th ult., on his way home.

The twenty tiffed annivorsary of the Polish Revolution was celebrated at Paris 29th ult., by two religious services, one at the Church of the Assunption, in the Rue St. Honore, and the second at the Church of St. Elizabeth. They were both well attended by Poes. A Polish barquit that was to be held in the evening at the Rue de Grenalle was prohibited by the police.

There will be no fete on the anniversary of the 2d Bec. The only officially recognized fet is that of the 15th et alliance, def

August.

It was currently reported in Paris that a project for an alliance, defensive and offensive, between England, France, Piedmont and Spain, is in contemplation.

The Emperor of Russia has sold out his shares from the French funds in the same manner as he last week closed accounts with the Bank of England.

Germany.

OPENING OF THE BAVARIAN CHAMBERS—THE DECREE

FRACTORY PRIESTS OF BADEN- CUSTOMS REGULA Tion.
The Bavarian Chambers were opened at Munich No-

The Bavarian Chambers were spend at Munich Ne-vember 26, by royal commission.

The government of Baden had decided not to proceed harshly against the priests who circulated the encyclessi-letter of the Archbishop of Frieburg. They are to be fined ten florins each, and be warned to respect the ger-ernment in future. This leafly will tend to allay the great excitement that exists in the Ducky.

The custo as conference has decided to establish bend-ing warehouses at the German ports.

Portugal.

REFORTED INSURRECTION—DON MIGUEL PROOF ATHERS.
Statements have been current of the outbreak of a Miguelite revolt in Portugal.

The news came to England in letters from Madrid of date November 24, stating that Don Miguel had been proclaimed in Oporto. The Clamor Publico has a letter from Badajez, Nov. 21, which mentions that the 13th regiment of infantry had risen in insurrection in the direction of the Douro, and that many Miguelites had joined its ranks.

As no account of these movements had reached the British Foreign Department, opinion was suspended until receipt of further intelligence.

Prussia.

SPRECH OF THE KING TO THE CHAMBERS.

The following is the King's speech, read by Baron Magnetified at the opening of the Chambers on the 26th wist, and of which we have already published the summary received by telegraph at London from Berlin:—

Gravianies of the First and Second Chambers—He Majesty the King, our most gracious master, has charged me, by a coverign order of the 26th Nov., to open, in his name, the session of the Chambers. Since the close of your last deliberations, various important bills, which occupied your labors, have received the royal sanction. Among others, the organic law of the cities, of the 26th May, 1885, has replaced, in the eastern provinces, a state of things, in part faulty, is part provincianl, by a regular and legal state, susceptible of ulverior development. The government of the king hopes, with your ecoperation, to see soon adopted the other bills, which will be laid before you, relative to the organisation of the ommunes, of the districts, and of the provinces, and to behold that important branch of the national organization established on the most solid foundation. The conscientious examinations which the King continues to devote to the defaultive fermation of the First Chamber, on the basis of the law of the May 1852, has made his Majesty consider it advisable. of the national organization established on the most solid foundation. The conscientious examination which the King continues to devote to the definitive formation of the First Chamber, on the definitive formation of the First Chamber, on the basis of the law of Th May, 1853, has made his Majesty consider it advisable to convoke again the actual members of the First Chamber, in the patriction of which his Majesty places considerate. His Majesty the King has been able, with sineare satisfaction, to give new proofs of his paternal solicitude towards the country by the inauguration of new rail stage in the castern and western provinces. The completion of the lines from Posen to Glogau, and to Breelau, is assured without additional expense to the treasury. Commundations will be made on the subject to the Chamber, Thanks to the common efforts of the government of his Majesty, and of those of the neighboring States, the institution of telegraphs has received a development which already assures a considerable revenue, at the same time that it facilitates our relations by its vast ramification, and according to uniform principles. Industry, commerce and navigation, have taken a happy advance, notwithstanding the regretable perturbations of the country in raw iron can be supplied at home. A considerable amount of capital has been applied to the different branches of active industry, especially for the formation of companies, and we behold therein a proof of the continual development of the powers of the country. The government of his Majesty regrets greatly the suffering which the smomentary dearness of of provisions imposes upon the poorer classes of the population. There is, however, every reason to hope that the free importations of the met indispensable articles ordered by his Majesty, and especially the maintenance of free trade in this respect, as well as the provident economy of the people, united to the active solicitude and neighborly love between the different leases of society, will not allow any great distre

AUSTRIAN SEVERITHES—CORNIMFORT INTO LOMBARDT.
At Milan the most unheard of precautions are takes by the Austrians to guard against a supposed conspiracy. Guards were doubled in most of the streets', and their posts are defended by stockades. The officers box is abmitted at the does of the house without exhibiting a parsport, or carla di tecurezza. Every dwelling house must be closed at midnight, under penalty of arrest and sine of the inhabitants.

Radstaky has extended the period for the free impartation of corn to the end of March, 1864.

We have nothing of impertance from Tuscamy or the Reman States.

The Convention between Great Britain and Naples for the extradition of deserters was published on the 16th mit.

Africa.

Africa.

Africa.

Africa.

The Africa mail steamer Charity had arrived at Plymouth with the mails from Lagos of 31st October.

Rome items of the news are interesting. The colonial armed ship Dover was setting out to explore the river Gambia to the head of savigation. King Akatoi, of Lagos, died Sept. 3, and was anocceded by his son, Dosemo. On resing of his cousin Akatol's death, King Kossaks seem you'd to the British Concul and to the people of Lagos, that he intended to resure the throne from which he had been drives. A speak British incree was therefore